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REMARKS

The Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks.

35 U.S.C. §102(b) Rejection - Hsu

The Examiner has rejected claims 22-23, 27-28 and 45-46 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,288,896 issued to Hsu (hereinafter referred to as "Hsu"). The Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable over Hsu.

Claim 22 pertains to a display comprising:

"a lamp to illuminate the display; and

a heat pipe including a liquid capable of vaporizing coupled to the lamp to transfer heat from a heat generating component of a system to the lamp in the display, wherein the heat pipe is coupled to an end of the lamp".

Hsu does not teach or suggest these limitations. In particular, Hsu does not teach or suggest that the heat pipe is coupled to an end of the lamp. Applicants respectfully submit herewith a definition of "end" from Webster's II New College Dictionary as Appendix A. End is defined as "either extremity of an object having length". The Examiner has relied upon Figure 8 of Hsu and has asserted that heat pipe [30] is coupled to an end of the lamp [90]. Applicants respectfully disagree. Heat pipe [30] clearly is not coupled to an extremity of the lamp [90] but rather at a central portion thereof.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. Section 102 requires every element of the claimed invention be identically shown in a single prior art reference. The Federal Circuit has indicated that the standard for measuring lack of novelty by anticipation is **strict identity**. "*For a prior art reference to anticipate in terms of 35 U.S.C. Section 102, every element*

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of the claimed invention must be identically shown in a single reference." In Re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

For at least these reasons, claim 22 and its dependent claims are believed to be allowable over Hsu.

35 U.S.C. §102(e) Rejection - Hsu

The Examiner has rejected claims 29-35 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0132929 issued to Woo (hereinafter referred to as "Woo"). The Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable over Woo.

Claim 29 pertains to a system comprising:

"a display and a lamp to illuminate the display;

at least one heat generating component;

a transfer unit to transfer heat from the heat generating component to the lamp;
and

a unit to control a level of heat provided to the lamp to maintain a level of brightness generated by the lamp".

Woo does not teach or suggest these limitations. In particular, Woo does not teach or suggest a unit to control a level of heat provided to the lamp to maintain a level of brightness generated by the lamp.

Woo discusses a sensing step and a causing step. See e.g., the Abstract. The sensing step includes sensing a temperature of a peripheral device (i.e., a liquid crystal display). The causing step includes causing power to be provided to the peripheral device **according to the sensed temperature**. As shown in Fig. 3 of Woo, especially at blocks 307, 310, and 312, voltage and current are controlled based on the sensed

temperature. However, there is no teaching or suggestion of controlling the amount of heat provided to the lamp.

Accordingly, Woo discusses controlling **power** based on **temperature**, but does not teach or suggest controlling a level of **heat** provided to the lamp to maintain a level of **brightness** generated by the lamp. There is a distinction between the two.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. Section 102 requires every element of the claimed invention be identically shown in a single prior art reference. The Federal Circuit has indicated that the standard for measuring lack of novelty by anticipation is **strict identity**. *"For a prior art reference to anticipate in terms of 35 U.S.C. Section 102, every element of the claimed invention must be identically shown in a single reference."* In *Re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

For at least these reasons, claim 29 and its dependent claims are believed to be allowable over Woo.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) Rejection – Hus and Woo

The Examiner has rejected claims 24-26, 36, 40-44, 47 and 49-50 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hsu in view of Woo. The Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable over Hsu and Woo.

Claim 36 pertains to an apparatus comprising:

"at least one heat generating component;

a transfer unit to transfer heat from the at least one heat generating component to a lamp of a display, wherein the transfer unit comprises a heat pipe including a liquid capable of vaporizing proximate the lamp, and wherein the transfer unit comprises a fan or synthetic jet unit to generate air movement across the heat pipe and have the heated air flow against the lamp".

Hsu and Woo do not teach or suggest these limitations. In particular, Hsu and Woo do not teach or suggest a fan or synthetic jet unit to generate air movement across the heat pipe and have the heated air flow against the lamp.

The Examiner appears to have asserted that Woo discloses a fan [120] to generate air movement across the heat pipe [130] and have the heated air flow against the lamp [150]. However, **component [130] is not a heat pipe, but rather a duct [130]**. See e.g., paragraph [0019]. It is inappropriate to consider the duct [130] a heat pipe, since heat pipes are devices well known in the art as exemplified at least by Hsu. Furthermore, Applicants have carefully reviewed Woo and have determined that **Woo does not even mention the words “heat pipe”**. Accordingly, Woo absolutely does not teach or suggest a fan or synthetic jet unit to generate air movement across the heat pipe and have the heated air flow against the lamp. Furthermore, Hsu teaches away from using fans. See e.g., column 1, line 37; column 2, lines 3-5; and column 9, line 21.

Accordingly, it is simply inappropriate to conclude that Hsu and Woo teach or suggest a fan or synthetic jet unit to generate air movement across the heat pipe.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness set forth in MPEP Section 706.02(j). Specifically, the Examiner has failed to show that “[t]he teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination ... [is] found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant’s disclosure”, as required by *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

For at least these reasons, claim 36 and its dependent claims are believed to be allowable over Hsu and Woo.

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Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending patentably define the subject invention over the prior art of record and are in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request that the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed at the earliest possible date.

Request For Telephone Interview

The Examiner is invited to call Brent E. Vecchia at (303) 740-1980 if there remains any issue with allowance of the case.

Request For An Extension Of Time

The Applicants respectfully petition for an extension of time to respond to the outstanding Office Action pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) should one be necessary. Please charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 to cover the necessary fee under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17 for such an extension.

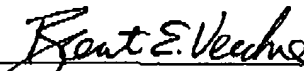
Charge Our Deposit Account

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Date: 11-1-06


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Appendix A

Definition of "end" from Webster's II New College Dictionary

Riverside



Webster's II New College Dictionary

MORE THAN 200,000 clear, concise definitions

THOUSANDS of examples of words in actual use

NEW ENTRIES from *acupressure* to *Z particle*

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Webster's II new college dictionary.
p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-70869-9 (alk. paper)

I. English language -- Dictionaries. I. Webster's II new
Riverside University dictionary
PE1628.W55164 1995
423 -- dc20

95-5833
CIP

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Printed in the United States

en·do·crine (én'də·krín, ·krén', -krín') *also* **en·do·crin·i**
i·krín'ík) or **en·doc·ri·nous** (-dók'rə·nəs) *adj.* [ENDO- + Gk. *krisis*, 'crisis']